NEW LETTERS OF WASHINGTON

HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED WRIT-INGS OF FIRST PRESIDENT.

A Collection of the General's Missives. Twenty-eight of Which Have Been Unprinted-One on Attacking New York -Lack of Confidence in Congress.

George H. Richmond, the bookseller, has come into possession of a collection of letters of George Washington, including twenty-eight never published, that he "form a series that has not been rivalled in the memory of the present generation." They were written to Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, who was selected by the mmander in Chief to receive the sword of Cornwallia at Yorktown.

Many of the letters are in a fine state of preservation and several are entirely in the handwriting of Washington. Some were written by an aide and merely signed by the General. Twenty-seven of the collection have been published, in whole or in part, by Sparks in his "Writings of George Washington," but, as Mr. Richmond remarks, so altered in form that there is *almost as much Sparks as Washington in the manuscript.

Chief among the unprinted holograph letters are two, comprising twenty-two closely written pages larger than the ordinary. In the first Washington, preparing for a campaign against New York, writes of the necessity of having everything in readiness and of means of filling the ranks of the army and providing ways for its sustenance. He says, occasionally lapsing into orthography of the phonetic sort:

As the completion of our Battalions as early as possible is a matter of the utmost importance, and as the success of recruiting them will depend greatly on putting the business in proper train of execution while the Legislatures are sitting; I take the liberty to ask whether it will not be the surest—spediest and best mode of transacting this business to send an officer of rank & reputation with the necessary returns & circular letters particularly, as the bulk of our recruits is expected from them.

The appearance of earnestness manifested in sending a Gentleman purposely on the business, will have considerable weight—exclusive of the emulation which he will probably excite between the State if he manages his matters with address—another advantage to be expected from the measure is, that we shall know with a degree of certainty what we have to depend upon.

Although the requisitions for money and supplies are now properly within the province of the Superintendent of Finance yet the success of all our operations depend so much upon the exertions of the States in furnishing those articles, that it will not I think be improper for the same Gentleman, who goes upon the business of Recruiting the army, to touch upon the subject of supplies also-I shall in a circular letter to the States strongly second the application of Congress, & of the Financier-Could the Financier give an assurance that the first production of the Taxes would be applied to the payment of the Troops, I doubt not it would have an influence pon the States, who are I believe pressingly importuned by both officers and men of their respective lines for pay.

At the conclusion of this letter Washington asks:

Will it be good policy to issue a proclamation inviting all Deserters from the Continental army in the Service of the enemy to return to their colours? and would it not also be good policy in Congress to recommend to the States to pass acts of Grace in favor of such of their Subjects in the Military Service of the enemy as would return by a given time? It is thought this would eperate powerfully in reducing their Provincial Corps.

The second long letter is in response to one from Washington to Lincoln in regard to a proposed assault on New York. and is dated at Newburgh. The General, probably recalling the defeats of Lincoln in the South, appears to think that he expresses surprise that this letter should have been overlooked by the biographers. The essential part of it follows:

Your private letter of the 2nd Inst, came to my hands the 20th inst. by Doct'r Craik-I am calculations contained in it. You have however, if my information, and estimation of the Enemys strength in New York is right, fallen a good deal short of their numbers and if I may be allowed to ground an opinion upon present appearances, information and past experience-I should think you have greatly over rated our prospects. Consequently, that which seems to be a matter of no doubt In your mind constitutes all the difficulty in mine, in pointing the operations of the present campaign towards New York.

I am persuaded the Enemy have not, at this lime, less than 9000 regular Troops in York and its Dependencies, including their established Provencial Corps-and by a report from the Commandant of that place to Lord George Germain in the Winter of 178 when they expected an attack from 115appears that of City Millitia Volunteer Con panies, and some other small Corps which were named; exclusive of Marines Delancys refugees, they had in arms, regularly organized for the defence of the Town 339 men. These added to their regular force make a body of 12,390 independent of their Southern army; which I estimate at 4000 more making altogether 18,390 besides Sailors &

But as an augmentation of the force in New York is, as yet, only problematical, I will suppose that the Enemy do not mean to withdraw their Southern Garrisons and that no reenforcements will arrive from Europe, which is the most favourable point of view the matter can be placed in-we still have besides Sailors & Marines which always will be more or less according to the number of Ships in the Harbor) 12,390 men opposed to us, in works which are growing into consistency and strength every day.

You think, and I very readily concur with you in opinion, that the Besiegers ought to be at least three times the number of the Besieged. Upon European principles, if New York was regularly fortified, we ought to have as 5 or 6, to 1. But I will set it at the lowest: and without demanding anything for Marines or Sailors, the number of men required will be 37,170.

Upon the whole, altho I have not made up my mind fully upon the impracticability of attacking New York, I am inclined to believe that without the aid of 5 or 6000 French Troops in addition to those in Virginia we should find the Conquest of that place an arduous task—and that if the enemy can centre their force at it, it will be scarcely possible with such means as I expect to be possessed of. However as these thoughts are thrown together more for your animadversions upon them, than as expressions of my opinion. I shall be obliged to you for your remarks with the utmost freedom & candour, as it is from discussions of this sort the judgment is informed, and plans become properly

An undated page, entirely in Washing-ton's handwriting, indorsed by Gen. Lincoln: "Private memorandum Genl. Washington," arraigns Congress for injustice to the army. Evidently the Father of his Country was eeling somewhat warm:

Can these things fail to irritate?--and irritating are they not pregnant with mischief? Is it policy? Should men who have endured more & received less of their pay than any other class of People in public Service have so little consideration or atten-

tion paid to their Interest & Comforts?
Would to God false policy—inattention something else, may not be productive

illustrated by a two page letter in the

handwriting of an aide, privately advo-cating the promotion of Major Villefranche, but declining to urge it publicly before Con-gress for these reasons:

In the first place that Honble. Body might decide according to their own pleasure and in the second that I might not be harrassed with a multitude of useless & improper appli-A farewell letter to Gen. Lincoln on his

departure to take command in the South, written entirely by Washington on October 9, 1778, says: I left a few introductory letters (for you to some of the first Gentlemen in Carolina) with Baron Kalb, and would now inclose you others to my friends in Virga if I knew

what road you would take. But uncertain of this I have declined troubling you with more than one to Mrs. Washington, who will be happy in seeing and shewing you every mark of esteem if you should go by the way of Alexandria.

In a letter written by Alexander Hamilton, signed by Washington, and dated Headquarters, West Point, July 30, 1779, the General expresses regret at the wound-ing of Col. Laurens, sympathizes with Lincoln in his difficulties in the South and laments his own inability to send Lincoln assistance. The letter then continues:

But you are not unacquainted with the insufficiency of our means every where and the States in general seem to have been for some time past in a profound sleep. have been amusing themselves with idle dreams of peace and have scarcely made any exertions for the war. Till within a fortnight this Army has scarcely received a single recruit though a large part of it dissolved in the course of the last winter and spring * * * The other day we were fortunate enough to strike a pretty important stroke against one of the Posts they have established at Kings Ferry by which the garrison of six hundred men with fifteen pieces of artillery and a quantity of stores fell into our hands and what made it more agreeable at the expense of less than an hundred men.

In a letter-unpublished-in the handwriting of Col. Tench Tilghman, dated New Windsor, February 10, 1781, the General refers to the "distractions in one part of the Army and distresses in the other" as his excuse for not answering three letters from Lincoln, and says:

In addition to the perplexities occasioned in the first instance by the revolt of the Pennsylvania Line-the subsequent arrangements for quelling the Insurgents—the critical situation of our most important Posts on account of the scarcity of supplies of every kind—the danger of detaching from these slender Garrisons while River continued open—the preparation of the Enemy to take advantage of the Emergency, the accumulated distresses of the Army for want of Money, Clothing and Provision, the impossibility of marching the troops however good their disposition, under these circumstances to suppress the mutiny -the uncertainty how far the defection might extend, if not checked in time, the necessity of hazarding everything, to effect this by force, should matters be carried to extremity and of calling forth or creating resources for the occasion-These and many other interesting objects of consideration had formed such a complication of difficulties and embarrassments as occupied every moment of my time and attention.

The final letter of the series is dated Mount Vernon, March 17, 1799, the year of Washington's death, and in it the General asks Lincoln to procure 570 panes of glass of various specified sizes "of the best kind and cheap from the Manufactury of this Article in or near Boston." What the glass is for is indicated by this part of the letter:

I have been induced (inconvenient as it is o my Finances) to build two houses in the Federal City-near the Capital to accomodate a person who means to lay himself out for the accomodation of the Members of Congress, when that body shall have removed o the permanent Seat of the Government,

FRANK MACVICARS DEAD.

Actor Found Lying in Areaway of Home With Wound in Head.

Frank MacVicars, an actor with the "Man of the Hour" company now at the Savoy Theatre, was found dead early yesterday morning in the areaway of the house where he boarded at 103 West Thirty-eighth street, by Policeman Wagner of the West Thirtieth street station. The body was lying face downward and when Wagner with the help of another policeman turned it over it was discovered that there was a bad wound over the left temple

The police think that MacVicars re turning home late, had stumbled and struck his head on the iron post of the balustrade. A man who said he had been associated with MacVicars on the stage identified the body yesterday afternoon in the Morgue. At 6 o'clock last night a man and woman who said they were relatives of the dead man called at the Morgue and asked to have the body removed to an undertaker's es-tablishment. This was refused, because Coroner Harburger had announced his intention of holding an autopsy this morn-

Several letters, a watch, and a pocketok containing \$31.36 were found on the

MacVicars was a heavy man, weighing nearly 300 pounds. He had been playing Richard Horrigan, a political boss, in the "Man of the Hour," in the theatre. At the natinée and evening performances vesterlay the rôle was played by J. O. Le Brasse, who has been rehearsing the part in a road

MacVicars comes from a theatrical family. It was said yesterday that he was a member of the family of MacVicars who William A. Brady said yesterday afternoon that MacVicars came over from England a few years ago as one of Beerbohm Tree's leading men and that he played for some time in San Francisco. After the earth-quake he came to New York and in his last

Mr. Brady said that he had heard that the Drury Lane Fund would take charge of the funeral. If this is not done Mr. Brady himself will make all arrangements the Actors' Fund plot as soon as the Coroner

BALK INSPECTOR M'LAUGHLIN

Old Law on Pickpockets Fafts to Work Out as He Planned The old law under which Inspector McLaughlin hoped to hold men suspected of being pickpockets had another unsuc-

cessful trial yesterday in the Essex Market court. It failed to work on We inesday in the Jefferson Marke court. The law is section 1447 of the Laws of 1882, under which the mere fact that a pickpocket puts his hand upon the clothing of a person with intent to steal is made a misdemeanor, making it unnecessary to show any article intended to be stolen or the name of any person so

Detective Finn, armed with two type written sheets, one a copy of the law and the other a model complaint against John Doe, based upon the law, came down from Headquarters with a prisoner to do battle. There was no charge against the man, Barney Weinstein of 11 Rivington street,

but the detective said he was a pickpocket.

"That's an admirable law," said Magistrate Cornell to the detective. "But it cannot be used. I have read it many times, wishing it could be used, but the section wishing it could be used, but the section has been judged inconsistent with the Penal Code. The only remedy against this pick-pocket evil is legislation making a known pickpocket loitering in public places a vagrant. I have advocated this for two years. Some sinister force seems to be at work preventing it."

Weinstein was discharged \$5,000 to Girl Whose Scalp Was Torn Off A verdict for \$5,000 was rendered in the Supreme Court yesterday in favor of Amelia Kirwan, a fourteen-year-old girl, against the American Lithographic Company. The girl's scalp was entirely torn off by a shaft belting on June 19 last.

FIRE DRILL NEATLY DONE. **ORDEAL OF AMBASSADOR BRYCE**

FIRE AWAY, HE SAYS TO A SWARM OF LONGSHORE REPORTERS,

With His Back Against the Oceanic's Starboard Rail-Not to Be Drawn on Matters Political and Foresees No War Be tween the United States and Japan.

The Right Hon. James Bryce, British Ambassador to the United States, was a passenger on the White Star steamship Oceanic, which reached her pier at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning. He was glad to get here, he said. Before he had had a chance to get his luggage together Sir Percy Sanderson, BritishConsul-General, and C. Clive Bayley, British Consul, clambered aboard and welcomed the Ambassador.

"So glad to see you," said Sir Percy. "Thank you very much," replied Mr. Bryce, and they shook hands. Then Mr. Bayley took the proffered hand of the Ambassador and for a moment there was nothing said. Col. Jerome of the customs service relieved the situation by remarking that there would be no trouble about the examination of luggage and after all the other passengers had gone down the gangplank Mr. Bryce followed.

"Has there been any entertainment arranged for Mr. Bryce?" was a question that was put to Sir Percy.

"Mr. Bryce is going to headquarters," replied Sir Percy, and as soon as possible Mr. Bryce and his wife took a cab for Jersey City, where they got a train for Washington. But Mr. Bryce had not escaped the interviewers. They met him at Quarantine and swarmed aboard the Oceanic from the revenue cutter. The Ambassador took a position against the rail amidships on the starboard side, threw back the lapels of his fur lined greatcoat and said:

"Fire away, but don't be too hard on me." "This must be an ordeal for you," remarked one of the more sympathetic re-

"It is, and I hope that you won't keep me on the rack too long," said Mr. Bryce. "But you are in a safe place," ventured a passenger who, seeing the commotion,

had joined the bunch of reporters. Mr. Bryce smiled. "I don't know a safer place than the rail of the Oceanic, in midocean or near to land," he ventured. But there was no one who would say that the Ambassador had been the least seasick on the way over.

"Mr. Bryce, did you have a good trip?" asked the most ready of the interviewers. "Excellent, I am sure."

"And you like the mission that brings you here this time?"

Witness smiles and answers: "Do you think that I should have accepted the mission had it not appeared enjovable?" "Have you any express message from

the King to the President?" "Anything that has passed between the King and me is of necessity a secret." "What is the feeling in England toward

the United States?" "There has never been anything but the best of feeling, so far as I remember, and it has been thirty-six years since I first came here. But I will say that while here I will do all in my power to further the relations that have existed for so long. It will be a task not in the least difficult." From the trend of the conversation Mr.

Bryce saw that politics was to be the theme. "I may as well say right here that I will not discuss anything of a political nature,' said he.

"Will you not tell us what would be the position of Great Britain in the event of a war between this country and Japan? Mr. Bryce's reply to this question was the most decisive of all his rejoinders. "I do not contemplate any such eventu-

ality," said he.
"Is there any difference in the relations between this country and the Swettenham affair?'

"If there was any difference before the Kingston affair I am not aware of it. I am quite sure that the relations between the two countries are growing closer and closer. Anyway, the Kingston affair, as you are pleased to term it, has blown over has it not?"

me one asked Mr. Bryce if ne plated gathering material for additions to his book "The American Commonwealth." He said that he had plenty of official duties to keep him busy, but that from time to time he had gathered enough to keep the book up to date.

"Every one everywhere is astonished at the progress of your country; they should be kept informed," he said. Then Mr. Bryce referred his interlocutors to the report of his remarks at the Pilgrims dinner before he sailed from England. The expression of his feeling for the country would be found there, he declared. had the good fortune of knowing President Roosevelt, whom the people of his country so heartily admire, and he knew some of the secretaries. In leaving England he had parted with many warm friends, but in this country he and Mrs. Bryce had also many friends. They had both been greatly touched by the reception the news of his

appointment had received in the news-papers of the United States.

"Friends here sent us copies of the papers and we are deeply grateful to the American press for the manner in which they have commented on my selection," said Mr. Bryce. "Of course I am no strangeer in America. I have been here several times. I am very glad to return under the circum-stances that bring me."

Mr. Bryce said that when he came here first in 1870 there were men alive who still cherished the ill feeling engendered by the War of 1812. Since 1872, when the first arbitration treats was sixed, the good will war of 1812. Since 1872, when the first arbitration treaty was signed, the good will had steadily increased. There never should have been any ill feeling. The trouble was that 132 years ago power fell into the hands of men who had little foresight and less capacity—men who did not understand that their task was to endeavor to bring hat their task was to endeavor to bring the mother country into due accord with the great rising community. The English then had not understood the feelings of Americans. They cherished the principles of liberty, but did not learn to apply them, especially to the colonies. Since 1776 many things had happened and now in both coun-tries the same principles of freedom are equally honored and equally applied.

Mrs. Bryce came to the rescue.

"You are quite through now, aren't you?"

ne asked.
"I hope that I am." answered th bassador, as he put her hand upon his arm and lifted his hat. The knot of passengers that had gathered

while the interview was going on began "You should have heard his speech at the ship's concert the other night," said Arthur Tooth, the artist. ,"Mr. Bryce was the life of the evening."

All agreed that Mr. Bryce was a humorist of the first water, but to save their lives they could not remember what he had said. "I gave them possession of some facts." said Mr. Bryce when appealed to. "I told them that I had authentic information that the Empress of China would not allow woman suffrage, that whatever reports of uprisings in the Governments of South America they might see in the papers they might rest assured that the crowned heads of Europe rested none the less easy and that the White Star Line would not run ships

from Aberdeen.

Washington, Feb. 21.-James Bryce, he new British Ambassador, arrived in Washington late this afternoon. He was met at the Pennsylvania station by Esme Howard, until now Chargé d'Affaires of the embassy, and other members of the embassy staff. He went immediately to Stoneleigh Court, where he has taken apartments until some repairs to the embassy have been completed.

Children in School 41 Didn't Mind Smok

From Blaze Near By. Miss Katherine Bevier, principal of Public School 41 on Perry street, kept the 1,500 pupils in the school at their lessons yesterday while fire burned through the aix story building at Greenwich and West Eleventh streets near by. Smoke poured into the school building. The firemen and the police feared the boys and girls would be frightened.

Miss Bevier declared she had no authority to dismiss the school without an order from the Board of Education, but Second Deputy Police Commissioner Bugher told her he would take the responsibility. While the wind was still carrying volumes of smoke into the classrooms the youngsters marched out in orderly fashion after the fire drill call was sounded.

fire drill call was sounded.

The fire started on the fourth floor of the building occupied by the Manhattan Screw and Stamping Company. The flames spread so rapidly that many of the 200 employees in the establishment had to take to the fire escapes.

By the time the firemen arrived the fire spread both ways, so that it was burning from the ground floor, occupied by the Monoghan Express Company, to the roof. Three alarms were tapped in and the fire-

Three alarms were tapped in and the fire-men got the blaze under control after an hour's hard fight. The damage is estimated at \$50,000.

14 DRIVERS FINED. Department Store Men Violated Traffic

Rules-Four Others Escape.

Second Deputy Police Commissioner Bugher, Inspector Schmittberger and Sergts. Byrnes and McCullagh of the traffic squad were in the Jefferson Market police court yesterday afternoon to press charges of violations of the traffic regulations against eighteen drivers, most of them employed by department stores. Magistrate Barlow told Roundsman Mallon of the traffic squad in the morning session of the court that he would punish department store drivers who were found violating the traffic laws concerning the use of the sidewalk and facing their wagons at right angles to the sidewalk

The roundsman complained that large department stores paid little attention to the rules of the road and that by leaving large trucks at right angles to the sidewalk they blocked traffic and frequently interfered with fire engines.

they blocked trame and frequently in-terfered with fire engines.

Magistrate Barlow fined fourteen of the prisoners \$1 each. The remaining four pleaded extenuating circumstances and were discharged with a reprimand.

OBITUARY.

John Cunneen, former Attorney-General of this State, died vesterday in Buffalo of pneumonia. He was born in Ireland fitty-nine years ago and came to this country when he was 14 years old. He had relatives in Albion and he settled there, studied in a law office and was admitted to the bar 1874. In 1890 he removed to Buffalo and continued to practise there. He had previously held minor political offices in Orleans county and had been chairman of the Democounty and had been chairman of the Demo-eratic county committee. In 1835 he was secretary of the Democratic State conven-tion. In 1901 he became chairman of the Eric Democratic committee and he was re-elected the next year. Mr. Cunneen was Democratic candidate for State Attorney-General in 1902 and he asso secured the Pro-hibition indorsement, which resulted in his election, although the remainder of the Demo-cratic State ticket was defeated. In 1904 he was renominated by the Democrats and was defeated. Mr. Cunneen was a member of the canal committee of the Buffalo Mer-chants' Exchange and was secretary of the State Commerce Commission. The body of Edward Wells, soldier, legis-

chants Exchange and was secretary of the State Commerce Commission.

The body of Edward Wells, soldier, legislator and merchant, arrived in Burlington, Vt., yesterday from Miami, Fla., where the aged veteran died. Mr. Wells, who was head of the chemical house of Wells & Richardson, was 72 years old. He entered the Union Army in 1861, and served with such distinction that after the struggle he received a Government post in Vermont. Later he became head of the drug firm. He represented Burlington in the Legislature in 1900, serving on the Ways and Means Committee, and rendering brilliant service on banking committees. He was president of the Burlington Safe Deposit Company and of the Burlington Cotton Mills, president of the Home for Aged Women, trustee of the Fletcher Free Library Fund, a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and of the Ethan Allen and Algonquin clubs. the Ethan Allen and Algonquin

All projects calculated to advance the interests of Vermont commanded his time and his purse.

William Foster, Jr., who was one of the original promoters of the Second and Sixth avenue elevated lines, died yesterday at his home, 876 St. Nicholas avenue. He was 83 years old and had been out of business since 1806, when he made an assignment to his son, with liabilities of \$400,000. He was born in Springfield, Mass., and his father was one of the experts in rifles in the Springfield Arsenal. He came to New York when a boy and after working for a dry goods firm became a partner in the dry goods house of Goodrich & Foster. In the civil war President Lincoln put him in charge of the purchase of cloth for soldiers' uniforms. In 1870 he retired from the dry goods business and becoming convinced that New York would some day need rapid transit he made a study of transit problems. Mr. Foster married the adopted daughter of Robert Macomb, for whom Macomb's Dam was named. He is survived by three sons.

The Rev. Thomas A. Reeves, for fourteen years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Rockaway, N. J., died on Wednesday of neuralgia of the heart. Mr. Reeves was born at Gallipolis, Ohio, fifty-seven years ago. He was educated at Amherst and the Union Theological Seminary. Before coming to Rockaway he had been pastor of churches at Kingston and Matteawan, N. Y., and Woonsocket, R. I. He married Elizabeth Vanderwater of Matteawan, who, with one son, Bartow Reeves, survives him. Mr. Reeves was a member of Rockaway to-morrow.

Griswold Dennison, for many years a brewer of ale in Brooklyn, died yesterday morning at his home, 490 Bedford avenue, Williamaburg. He was 77 years old and was born in Berlin, N. Y. For more than thirty years he had been a member of the firm of Streeter & Dennison had been identified with charities in Brooklyn. He was active in the management of the Hooklyn Industrial Home and of the Eastern District Hospital. His wife died seven years ago and Mr. Dennison is survived by a son, Howard.

Howard.

William G. McMillan of Detroit, the eidest son of the late United States Senator, James McMillan, chairman of the executive committee of the Detroit Union Trust Company, chairman executive committee of the Michigan State Telephone Company and director of the Detroit First National and the People's State banks, died last evening. Mr. McMillan became ill just before the first of the year, an attack of grip running into pneumonia. For a time he seemed to be recovering, but heart trouble of long standing became aggravated.

vated.

Funeral services of Mrs. Annie Revere Morris, who was a great-granddaughter of Paul Revere, the Revolutionary hero, were held vesterday at her home in East Orange. Mrs. Morris was 73 years old and had been ill a long time. She was the widow of Staats S. Morris, a prominent New York lawyer. She had lived in East Orange many years and owned much property there. A brother and sister survive her.

Laurin J. Pickering, a ship broker, with

and sister survive her.

Laurin J. Pickering, a ship broker, with an office in the Stock Exchange building, this city, died at his home in Northport, L. I., on Wednesday night. He was 47 years of age and was a graduate of Harvard college of the class of '82. He was a member of the New York Yacht Club, Harvard Club and New England Society.

Frederick A. Kuntzsch, Surveyor of Customs for the port of Syracuse since 1890, died yesterday afternoon after an operation. He was 41 years old, a leading attorney and Mason, and a brother of George H. Kuntzsch, owner of the Syracuse State League franchise. His wife and four brothers survive.

Harriet Gunn Trowbridge, 75 years old,

His wife and four brothers survive.

Harriet Gunn Trowbridge, 75 years old, a native of Lawrenceville, Pa., died in Catskill yesterday. She was the widow of Marcus Trowbridge, a former publisher of the Catskill Examiner, and was mother-in-law of the Rev. Algeron S. Crapsey of Rochester, recently tried on heresy charges.

Mrs. Caroline, Canfield, widow of Issae.

Mrs. Caroline Canfield, widow of Isaac Canfield, and a member of one of the best known families in Essex county, died yesterday at the home of her son, Charles Canfield, in Caldwell, N. J. Mrs. Canfield was born in Caldwell and had always resided there. One daughter, Mrs. Edward Harrison of Montelair, survives.

Owen Leonard, a well known tugboat man, died on Monday at his home, 181 President street, Brooklyn, in his forty-third year. He was a member of the Foresters of America. He leaves a widow and two children. William H. Shanks, editor of the Bond Buner, died last night at his home in Hacken-sack, N. J., of rheumatism. He was a som of the late T. P. G. Shanks. HAS HIS GODFATHER ARRESTED

THEFT CHARGE AGAINST YATES & PORTERFIELD DIRECTOR.

on of an Old Captain in the West African Trade Says That His Patrimony Has Been Absorbed by His Trustee, Who Is Held in Ball on Larceny Charge.

Years ago Yates & Porterfield ran little sailing vessels from New York to the west coast of Africa and trading vessels on the coast and made money. The boats from New York run no longer. The little Monrovia, which used to bring the news of Liberia to New York two or three times a year, has yanished from Lloyd's American Register, and the Yates & Porterfield Trading Co., that succeeded the old firm, is winding up its business and has its office inland now, at Ridgewood, N. J. One of the directors, Charles T. Geyer, now 59 years old, was sent to the Tombs yesterday in default of \$2,000 bail, accused by Robert Porterfield Richardson, son of a captain in the old firm's employ, of embezzling part of the \$40,000 estate the captain had saved when he died

twenty years ago.
Capt. Richardson's estate, according to his son, consisted of a house at 97 South Portland avenue, Brooklyn, now worth about \$8,000, and of bonds and mortgages. The house he willed to his widow, in addition to her dower right of one-third of the whole, leaving about \$20,000 to his two sons. They were not to get their shares until they reached their thirtieth year. Geyer, as a friend of many years, and Robert Porterfield of the firm were named as trustees.

Geyer was Robert P. Richardson's godfather, and Richardson's second name was given to him in honor of the other trustee. When the latter died eight years ago the family left the management of their inheritance in Mr. Geyer's hands. Five years ago, according to the complainant, his brother, Frederick, reached his thirtieth year and asked for an accounting. Robert says that Geyer induced Frederick to settle for a \$6,000 second mortgage of doubtful value on some Brooklyn property and \$7,500 face value of stock in the Yates & Porterfield Trading Company.

Four months ago, the complainant says, when he, too, reached his thirtieth year, he asked for an accounting.

"Geyer told me," Richardson said, "that he had dissipated the entire estate. He admitted that the shares of stock he had given to my brother were now worthless consulted with the District Attorney and Geyer's arrest is the result.'

The technical charge against Geyer is the appropriation of \$500. All the transactions Richardson complains of, except the matter of \$2,000, are barred by the statute of limitations. Richardson alleges that in 1902 Geyer, hearing that Mrs. Richardson and Robert had \$2,000 in bank, asked them to send that to him for investment and that they did so. Richardson lives in Philadelphia and his brother in Maryland.

BIGAMIST KILLS SECOND WIFE.

Cuts Wrists and Sends Bullet Into His Head -She Had Decided to Leave Him. William Krueger, 54 years old, of 247 Hawthorne avenue, Newark, shot and instantly killed his wife, Caroline, yesterday fired a bullet into each arm of Mrs. Sabina Boise, wife of his stepson, and then sent a ball into his own head. Before he shot

wrists with a carving knife. He is at St. Barnabas's Hospital, and despite his injuries he may recover. The shooting occurred in the kitchen of the Krueger home, which is on the ground floor of an apartment house. It was the ending of a quarrel growing out of the dis-

himself Krueger severed arteries of both

covery by Mrs Krueger that her husban to whom she was married in October, had a wife and two children living in Germany Without informing her husband Mrs

Two days ago Krueger learned what his wife was doing. He left home early yesterday morning to go to work, according to Mrs. Sarah A. Peele, mother of Mrs. Boise, but he returned about 8:30 o'clock. About half an lour afterward Mrs. Krueger asked Mrs. Boise to come into her arart-ments, as she feared her husband would do something out of the way and the daughter-in-law's appearance might quiet him. Mrs. Boise had entered the kitchen when Krueger emerged from a front room and began to fire. Mrs. Boise ran out screaming. She was hit by the first two bullets.

Krueger then pointed the weapon at his wife and fired two shots, hitting her in the right temple and in the back. Krueger then went back into the front room, reloaded his revolver and came back Taking a cary ing knife from the table he cut both his wrists and then put the revolver up to his cheek and fired a bullet into his head Mrs. Peele stood in the doorway of the kitchen while this was going on She screamed when he cut his wrists with the knife, and he dropped the knife and picked up the revolver. She said he fell across

the body of his wife. COMMISSIONER HALEY SLIPS. And Later is Arrested-"The Kid" With

Him, but She Went Away John Haley, Police Commissioner of White Plains, and a prominent merchant there, fell down the steps at Mouquin's Sixth avenue restaurant as he was going in there last night. He cut his lip and tore one ear. Policeman Upton of the Tenderloin station hurried to assist Commissioner Haley. The White Plains police official resented the offer of aid.

After threatening to have the first man ocked up who touched him, Commissioner Haley produced his gold badge.

At that the Tenderloin cop grabbed him and after rapping for assistance hustled him and the young woman over to the sta-tion house. There his gold badge was tenderly wrested from him, and he was dropped into a seat to await a New York Hospital ambulance. The sergeant wanted to get the name of Haley's companion, but she said she was known only as The Kid, and didn't care for any notoriety. After she had seen her escort taken to the ospital for repairs, she got on a street car and flitted away. Haley was taken back to the station house later and locked up, charged with being

intoxicated. White Plains police headquarters was much affected when told over the telephone of the Commissioner's arrest, and said something would be done to get the boss out.

HOOK AND LINE VETERANS Die on the Same Day at the Same -Friends Since Boyhood.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb. 21 .- John S. West and Sidney White, two of the oldest active hook and line fishermen along the Jersey coast, died here to-day within two hours. Each was 75 years old and had been active at hook and line fishing for nearly half a century. They were schoolboys together, having been born on adjoining farms. In life they chose the same voca-tion, were stricken with grip about three weeks ago and died on the same day. the same cemetery.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

To-Night at 8:30

and to-morrow evening at same hour

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

IN THE

Waldorf-Astoria Ball Room, THE SALE BY AUCTION OF

Fischhof Collection

NOW ON EXHIBITION AND UNTIL TIME OF SALES

at the

Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, 366 and 368 FIFTH AVE., N. Y.

Mr. JAMES P. SILO will conduct the sale. "Well, you go away with your brain full of voluptuous poses, rich lines and the glances of coquettish beauties."

From the N. Y. Sun's Important Article on THE FISCHHOF COLLECTION, Feb. 21st.

To-day (Friday) and To-morrow (Saturday) AT 2:30 O'CLOCK

Fifth Ave. Art Galleries,

546 5TH AVE., COR. 45TH ST., Mr. JAMES P. SILO. Auctioneer. WILL SELL The Great Variety of Specially Designed

Furniture, FINE PORCELAINS, CUT CRYSTAL WARE, RICH WINDOW AND DOOR HANGINGS BRONZES OF GREAT BEAUTY, VALUABLE BIBELOTS, RARE GOLD AND JEWELLED BOXES, MINIATURES, FANS, PERIOD MIR-RORS, ORIENTAL RUGS AND CARPETS PAINTINGS. ALSO AN UPRIGHT PIANO MADE IN PARIS.

By Order of

Mme. A. H. de Bocande

THE SALE WILL BE HELD IN OUR NEW GALLERIES, 546 Fifth Avenue, cor. 45th St. NOW ON EXHIBITION.

\$50,000 BAIL FOR MRS. WALLAU REARREST FOLLOWS HER DIS-CHARGE BY THE CORONER.

Eight of the Coroner's Jury Attribute Mrs. Binge's Death to Natural Causes. While Four Said Mercurial Poison, Administered by a Person or Persons Unknown.

Mrs. Lottie Wallau, after being discharged by the Coroner yesterday, was immediately rearrested by order of the District Attorney and was arraigned before Magistrate Finn in the Tombs police court charged with the murder of her mother, Mrs. Ida Binge. Magistrate Finn held her for examination next Thursday afternoon. Meanwhile the District Attorney's office

in consultation with Mrs. Wallau's counsel had consented that the prisoner be admitted to bail. As a Magistrate cannot accept bail in a homicide case, Mrs. Wallau was taken before upreme Court Justice Giegerich, and bail was fixed at \$50,000. counsel for both sides agreeing. Jacob Rossbach, a leather merchant of West Eighty-sixth street, was accepted as bonds-

It having been decided by the District

Attorney's office that the case was to be taken to the Grand Jury irrespective of the action of the Coroner's jury, Assistant District Attorney Corrigan, when the case was called before the Coroner, cut short the taking of evidence for the State. John B. Stanchfield, of counsel for Mrs. Wallau, called the two trained nurses. Elizabeth Devine and Florence Cleveland, who had been witnesses for the State. Miss Devine's cross-examination added nothing to her testimony of the day before until one of the jurors asked her about the time she followed Mrs. Wallau to the butler's pantry to get a bottle of champagne. Miss Devine admitted that although she saw Mrs. Wallau remove the tinfoil and the wire from the bottle she did not see her draw the cork. Later she saw the wine in the sick room. she said, and detected particles of solid matter in it.

Miss Cleveland, the other nurse, tells in detail of Mrs. Binge being made ill by wine which was given to the witness for the patient by Mrs. Wallau. Miss Cleveland said that having tried the wine herself she also became ill. Dr. McGuire, the Tombs physician, testified that the quantity of mercury found in Mrs. Binge's body at the

mercury found in Mrs. Binge's body at the autopsy was sufficient to cause death, and then the case went to the jury.

The jury reported that eight of them believed that Mrs. Binge's death came from natural causes and four that death was caused by mercurial poison administered by a person or persons unknown. That was the best they could do, they said. The Coroner told Mrs. Wallau that she was free to go. She had hardly passed the door The Coroner told Mrs. Wallau that she was free to go. She had hardly passed the door when County Detective Reardon touched her arm and told her that she was under arrest for murder in the first degree. She gave bail after luncheon. Mrs. Wallau's counsel said that it was understood that their client would be brought before the Grand Jury on Monday. If the Grand Jury indicts it will not be necessary to bring Mrs. Wallau before the Magistrate on Thursday. Four of the Grand Jurors were said day. Four of the Grand Jurors were said to have been present yesterday in the Coroner's court.

'Gypsy'' Smith's Campaign in Brooklyn. Gypsy Smith, the English revivalist, will start an eighteen day campaign in Brooklyn beginning on Sunday, March 3, Plymouth Church, where he will preach twice daily for eight days. He will then go to the Central Congregational Church, where he will hold services daily for nine days. While at the churches he will be assisted by a choir of 100. There will be meetings at noon in Association Hall in Pultan street gwarz day. in Fulton street every day.

H: S. De. Souhami, Expert, of Paris and New York, BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THE SALE OF THE Historical Heirlooms

Mme. Marie Dolivera de Carcarsone. 39 West 20th st., NEW YORK and Avenue Marignan, PARIS,

Consisting of **57 ANCIENT MASTERS** Gothic and Renaissance Furniture

The Family Casket of Jewels,

Rare Laces, Bibelots, &c. The Art Collection of The Hon. Professor

M. de Grassi, FLORENCE, ITALY. Ancient Faiences and Pottery, Wood Carr-ings, Enamels, Ivories, Textiles and Bronges,

embracing the Roman and Gothic Periods, the XV., XVI. and XVII. Centuries. To Be Sold on the Afternoons of WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY Next.



Fifth Ave. Art Galleries, 546 Fifth Av., Cor. 45th St.

VIRTUE SPECULATED IN ICE

IMPURE MOTIVES ATTRIBUTED FOR STATE'S MONOPOLY SUIT.

Counsel for the Ice Trust Says That Two Atterney-Generals in Succession Were Instigated by Politicians Credited With Losing \$210,000 in Their Gamble. Ex-Judge Clearwater, representing th American Ice Company, made the charge

yesterday before Justice Greenbaum in the

Supreme Court that the actions of both former Attorney-General Mayer and the present Attorney-General, Jackson, in proceeding against the ice company as a monopoly were instigated by the influence of two Democratic politicians who had speculated and lost in ice stock. The motion before Justice Greenbau was the Attorney-General's application for an order to compel the ice company to place at his disposal all its books, papers and contracts, so that he can replace from them the

copies which Attorney-General Mayer made.

but which disappeared mysteriously from

his office before or after Attorney-General

Jackson took hold. From the information

contained in the company's books Mr. Jackson expects to get evidence enough to push the proceedings against the corpora-Deputy De Ford appeared for the Attorney General and said that it was the wish of Mr. Jackson to delve further back into the company's papers than 1904, the date where Mr. Mayer's investigation began. It was absolutely essential to the people's case, said Mr. De Ford, that the books and con-

tracts be examined and copied exhaustively before trial.

Ex-Judge Clearwater, replying to Mr.

De Ford, said that the power of two men.

"of dominating influence in the Democratic
party," was responsible for the present proceedings. These men, he said, had lost
about \$210,000, it was reported, speculating
in American Ice Company stock, and they
had instigated the moreovely represedings before trial. in American Ice Company stock, and they had instigated the monopoly proceedings

for retaliatory purposes.

"You do not claim," said Justice Green baum, "that the Attorney-General is using his official position to help these men?"

"I do so state distinctly in my papers," replied Mr. Clearwater.
"The present or the last Attorney-General?" pursued the Court.
"Both the last and the present," answered Mr. Clearwater. Then he went on 10 say that the creativation in the Mr. Lavor, but Mr. Clearwater. Then he went on to say that the examination by Mr. Mayer had been most exhaustive and captious, and that the company's officers did not care to have a still deeper examination, as was now proposed. He objected, since the proceedings were of a criminal nature, to any examination that would deal with things that cocurred before President Old. things that occurred before President and the present administration took office. There was no objection, he said, to letting Mr. Jackson examine all the papers and books since 1904, and as to any other records the company could be forced to produce them in court at the trial

Decision was reserved. Agrested for Suspicion of Theft Joseph Herman and Nathan Drellish were held by Magistrate Cornell in the Esset Market court yesterday in \$1,000 bail each for further examination on suspicion of bur-glary. Detective Peabody and three others from the Central Office arrested them on Wednesday night, in connection with the theft from the store of Jacob Polansky at

80 University place on February 16 of \$6,000 worth of silks and cloths.